

**Amendment to Claims**

1.-14. (Cancelled)

15. (Original) A method for controlling biological organisms on a porous surface, said method comprising forming a coating, comprising a salt of a sulfonated styrene copolymer, on the porous surface.

16. (Original) A method according to claim 15, wherein forming a coating comprises coating the porous surface with the sulfonated styrene polymer in acid form and converting the acid form of the sulfonated styrene copolymer to the salt form.

17. (Original) A method according to claim 15, wherein the sulfonated styrene polymer is an ammonium salt.

18.-24. (Cancelled)

25. (New) A method according to claim 15, wherein the porous surface comprises fabric or paper.

26. (New) A method according to claim 15, wherein the porous surface comprises an article selected from a garment, an air filter, a gas filter, a laboratory work surface, or laboratory wipe.

27. (New) A method according to claim 15, wherein the salt of the styrene sulfonate copolymer comprises residues derived from an olefin comonomer.

28. (New) A method according to claim 27, wherein the olefin comonomer is selected from ethylene, butylene, isobutylene, butadiene, isoprene and combination thereof.

29. (New) A method according to claim 15, wherein the salt of the sulfonated styrene copolymer is a block copolymer.

30. (New) A method according to claim 15, wherein the salt of the sulfonated styrene copolymer is a sulfonated styrene-ethylene-butylene-styrene triblock copolymer.

31. (New) A method according to claim 15, wherein the coating additionally comprises a tetracycline.

32. (New) A method according to claim 31, wherein the tetracycline is doxycycline.

33. (New) A method according to claim 15, wherein the coating is disposed on a surface of a wound dressing.

34. (New) A method according to claim 33, wherein the wound dressing comprises a substrate selected from a foam, a woven fabric, a knit fabric, and a nonwoven fabric.